# Hobies WEEKLY



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THE FRETWORKER'S AND HOME CRAFTSMAN'S JOURNAL

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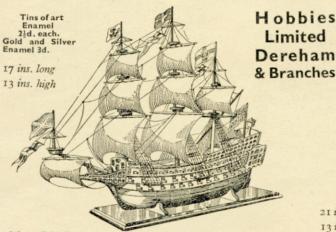
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Make a Ship model worth pounds from materials costing only a shilling or so. How . . . ? Just a little patience . . . and a kit of materials from Hobbies. Your ship will be a joy to look at. You'll treasure it for the rest of your life.

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Complete kit 5/3 post free.



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No. 2157

# ROYAL SOVEREIGN

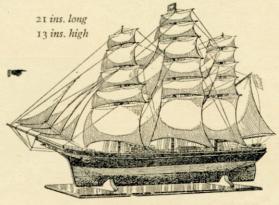
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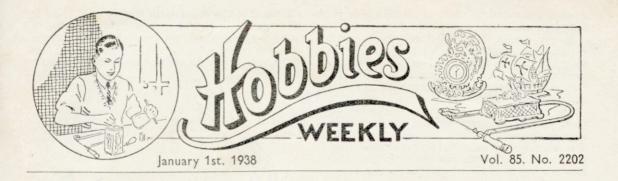
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# CUTTY SARK No. 2186

Design and Instructions 8d. Satin Walnut, Deal and Plywood, with round rod, screw eyes, rigging cord and three spects of special waxed paper for sails 3/6. Postage 6d.

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# A MODEL SEDAN CHAIR

E have this week another one of those interesting little historical models which are so popular just now for Exhibition and home use. Most of these articles can be stood about in the home on the sideboard, or on a side table, where they earn and deserve the admiration of all who see them.

This week's little model is intended, in addition, to serve a useful purpose, and as can be seen from the picture of it open, is suitable as a container

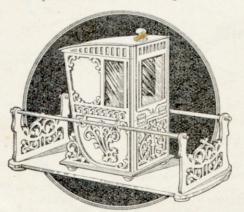
for a scent bottle.

The model is of a sedan chair, and is made throughout in fretwood from the patterns given on this week's sheet, and the material supplied by Hobbies Ltd. The chair itself is one of those quaint old forms of transport which were more or less common up to about 1825. The chair was intended to carry one person only, and the cross poles formed the bars by which two bearers carried the whole thing.

# Parts and Materials

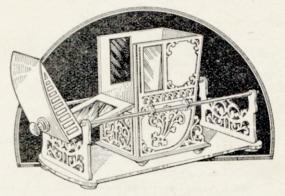
Full size chairs are still to be seen in museums, and like most other things, the fashion in them altered from time to time. This particular model may not, therefore, be exactly like the one in your own museum, but it is a realistic replica of the general type of the old-day taxicab.

All the parts are cut from comparatively thin



fretwood and the patterns shown on the sheet can be pasted straight away down to the various boards. In the case of the roof and the back, the parts are shown in two pieces, and must be extended to the full length indicated.

The pattern shown inside the design of the base must be cut away and pasted on to separate pieces, but in other instances odd parts are cut where they are shown in what would otherwise be the waste wood.



Cut out all parts neatly and carefully with a fine grade fretsaw, then clean up the remains of the paper pattern and give the wood a light rubbing the reverse side to take off any saw burr.

Before taking the pattern off finally, however, note where dotted lines indicate adjoining pieces, and if necessary put a pin hole through the design so we may still see the position after cleaning has been completed.

The chair is intended to open so a scent bottle or similar receptacle can be stood inside. The way in which it is opened is shown in the section drawing of the completed article. As there seen the front is cut half way down and hinged. This

#### MATERIALS REQUIRED

Fretwood.—For making the Model Chair we supply a parcel of whitewood including round rod No. 19 Toe, and No. 16 Knob, with four No. 29a Turnings, 2/9 post free 3/3 Fittings.—Two Glasses (No. 5825), one Glass (5829) and a pair of \( \frac{1}{2} \text{in.} \) (No. 5308) Hinges, 8d., post free. A complete set of wood and fittings post paid 3/6.

front is connected to the roof so the whole piece falls forward.

If you prefer, the model can be completed without this hinged front, leaving it simply as a complete article. This will certainly make it more rigid, for if the open portion is to be made, care must be taken particularly with the fitting and hinging.

The general construction is very much the same as an ordinary box, except that the back of it is sloping inwards slightly towards the bottom. The two sides are completed first, and their overlay glued on them. Then cut along the line shown near the top to allow for the roof portion to come away when hinged.

#### Glass Windows

A piece of glass is also put in behind the overlay and held there with thin fillets of wood like matchsticks.

The front is added, and the lower portion glued between the sides. The upper portion has an open overlay on it, and behind this is the glass again held in place with little wood strips. Do not, however, hinge the upper piece at the moment, until the roof portion has been fixed to it.

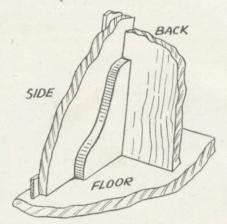


Fig. 1—The support piece inside the back

The back, as has been mentioned, slopes inwards towards the bottom, and the outer surface is in line with the outer edge of the sides.

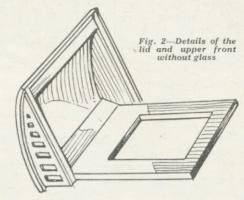
To give strength, and to provide a foundation upon which this back can be glued, as well as to hide the open frets in the side, a little piece is cut and glued to the floor as seen in the detail at Fig. 1.

Glue this blocking piece to the floor and to the side, but set it inwards just sufficient to allow the back to bed up against it and come flush with the outer edge.

The two top portions of each side, of course, have been cut away, and they are now used to make up the completed lid, an under-view of which is given at Fig. 2. Put in a little strengthening strip as a cross support at the back of the roof between the sides, and shape it down to the same curve as the roof itself.

The actual roof is a 1/16in. piece of ply, cut the size shown and glued on to overlap equally all round. The front with its piece of glass is then glued at right-angles to the edge, and a stiffening piece glued into the angle to give greater strength (see Fig. 2).

The whole piece must be tested out in position



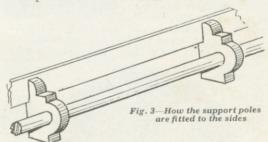
as it is built up, then finally hinged on with the fancy hinges supplied.

The supports for the bearer rods are two little pole pieces cut from the waste wood of the sides and front, and a detail of them in position is given at Fig. 3. Notice that the little recessed pieces overlap the overlays, and just bed into the opening of the side where they are glued in place.

The carrying rods are pieces of 3/16in. dowelling 10½ins. long, and if you wish to make them more realistic still, you can taper the ends off about 1½ins. to 2ins. inwards. These dowels are slid through the chair supports and can there be glued in place if you wish.

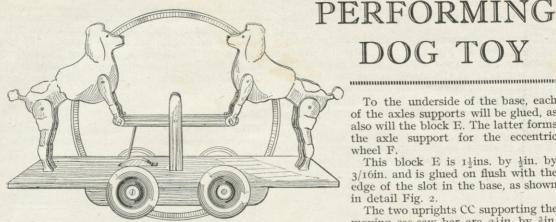
The whole chair is fitted into a base, and actually stands upon it by means of four little feet glued in each corner under the floor.

The base itself is cut to the plain outline shown, with the exception of the mortises at A. These mortises accommodate the tenons of the upright ends, which in turn have two holes to hold the cross poles from end to end.



The poles will have to be put into these ends before these pieces are fitted to the base at A, and should be just the right height to allow the chair to stand on the base without strain on the pieces of dowel rods.

As the whole thing is made out of whitewood, there is no need to stain, or varnish or polish it at all, but of course, if you wish you can paint it, providing you can get hold of a picture of these old-time carriages painted out in a similar manner.



ERE again is another attractive little working toy for our fretworkers to make up. This time it takes the form of a see-saw which is worked up and down by a pair of French Poodles.

The base upon which the dogs stand has wheels for pulling along the floor or table, and these wheels again may be fitted with elastic, so the whole toy is self-running. This would certainly give it a much more realistic appearance than if it were pulled along by string.

Overall, the toy measures about oins. long, and it stands about 5½ ins. high. Our sketch gives an excellent idea of the toys, and shows how the dogs appear when working the see-saw.

# The Foundation Piece

The whole thing is easy to make up, and there are ample diagrams included to make it clear how to cut out and assemble the various parts.

The base is the first piece to mark out and cut with the fretsaw, and it is shown to scale in Fig. 1.

Arrange the four mortises and the open seat to the figuring shown, taking care to set out these measurements accurately, for upon these positions does the whole of the working parts depend for their free and accurate movements. Wood 3/16in. thick will be used for the base, and also for the axle supports B, Fig. 2. There are two of these each 5ins. long by 1in. wide.

# Axle Supports

The ends of these supports will be rounded with the fretsaw. In one support there are two in. holes bored at 23ins. centres. In the other, there is only one hole immediately opposite one of the others.

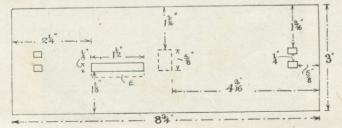


Fig. 1—Details and dimensions to mark out the base

PERFORMING DOG TOY

> To the underside of the base, each of the axles supports will be glued, as also will the block E. The latter forms the axle support for the eccentric wheel F

> This block E is  $1\frac{1}{2}$  ins. by  $\frac{1}{2}$  in. by 3/16in. and is glued on flush with the edge of the slot in the base, as shown in detail Fig. 2.

> The two uprights CC supporting the moving see-saw bar are  $2\frac{1}{8}$ in. by  $\frac{3}{8}$ in.

by 3/16in. and between them is a packing piece D, 1in. long by 3in. by 1in. A hole will be made 3in. down through each side upright to take the pivot pin for the bar, and the tops should be rounded off smooth.

# The Mechanism

Glue the completed upright to the top of the base and put in a screw for extra strength. A diagram showing the mechanism or moving parts of the toy is given in Fig. 4 and the lever bar or see-saw is shown as being 21ins. long with holes made each end for the dowelling upon which the paws of the dogs are suppose to rest.

The paws, however, have holes made in them

and the dowelling threaded through.

It must be remembered that the dowelling should be glued into the lever whilst the paws are loose, allowing free movement when the toy starts working.

# The Pivot Wheel

Put a small round-head screw where shown in the lever H to take the looped end of the wire. This should be about 21ins. long and looped at the ends to pivot on the lever and on the wheel F.

This wheel is 14ins. diam, and 3/16in. thick. Cut off a piece of 3/16in. rod for the short axle 13ins. long, and one piece for the long axle 4ins. long, both these lengths allow for the inclusion of one No. 604—11in. wheel on the short axle,

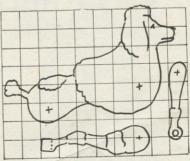
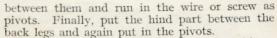


Fig. 5—How to mark out the dog parts

and two similar wheels on the ends of the longer

The No. 604 wheel on the short axle is shown as G in Fig. 2. The long axle with the wheels glued to it should move freely in the holes of the axle support. If the elastic is used as the propelling force for the toy, this will be wound round the front axle and carried back to the far end of the base and fastened by a pin or screw, being tied to it.

The No. 604 wheel and also the eccentric wheel F will, of course, be glued to the short axle. The corresponding wheel which works opposite to wheel G is fixed to the axle support by means of a screw. Take care to get these wheels in alignment.



Draw the toy slowly at first along the table to see all the joints and pivots are working freely. Then fix the elastic if desired to the long axle as suggested.

# Colouring

The whole toy should be painted gay colours the Crusoe enamels which are purchasable from

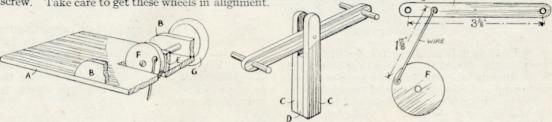


Fig. 2-Underview of mechanism

Fig. 3-The see-saw action Fig. 4-The eccentric movement of the wheel

The next interesting task for the fretworker will be the making of the dogs. The parts which go to make them can be got from the squared diagram Fig. 5.

First draw on a sheet of paper a series of \( \frac{3}{3} \) in. squares, and through them trace in the thick outlines of the body part and the legs. When this is done transfer the outline of the body to \( \frac{1}{4} \) in. wood, and the outlines of the legs to \( 3/16 \) in. wood.

# Cutting the Dogs

Cut two body pieces, and, of course, four of each of the legs. Glue the small tenons of the hind legs into the mortises of the base, and bore the holes, shown by crosses in the diagram, to take the pivot pins.

Thread the front legs in to the short pieces of dowelling, then put the chest part of the dogs Hobbies being excellent for the purpose, and very economical in use.

The base should be painted dark red, the dogs white and the upright and see-saw bar, green. The running wheels need no paint, as they are varnished and coloured ready for use when purchased.

The four  $1\frac{1}{2}$ in, diam. No. 604 wheels may be got from Hobbies for 4d. the set, and the wood (beech) for making up the toy can be ordered from the cutting list which is included here.

# CUTTING LIST Beech

1 piece 9ins, by 3ins, by 3/16in, 1 piece 6ins, by 5ins, by 3/16in, 1 piece 8ins, by 2ins, by 4in, 1 piece 6ins, by 2ins, by 3/16in, 1 piece 3/16in, dowelling 12ins, long,

# HOBBIES AT HULL

Most readers in and around Hull are already regular customers at the new Hobbies Branch at 13 Prospect Street. As can be seen in the picture it has a modern double frontage with spacious windows and shop space.

The shop is in the centre of the city, and throngs with interested shoppers and customers. Already it is known throughout the City and district, and the crowds which congregate round its well dressed windows are evidence of the popularity and need for a Hobbies Branch here.



# The EDITOR'S NOTES

AST week it was my privilege to wish you a good and happy Christmas. Now that is over it is a great pleasure to offer you felicitations for the New Year, of which this is the first issue. For some reason we are all supposed to make new resolutions, although for all I can see it would be just as sensible to make them on your own birthday, or Easter Sunday or something like that. But still, as New Year's Day is the appointed date, let us follow tradition and make our resolves. To be more thorough to hold out and see a job through, to help and not hinder, to be constructive rather than destructive, to look at the other fellow's view, to work hard and play hard. Then read Kipling's "If" and try and act up to that! Anyhow let's see what can be done about it—there's no harm in trying.

AY I also thank those many kind readers who sent me Christmas Cards? It does show the friendly spirit which prevails when pals from all over the world take the trouble to send a card, and those happy little greetings. It does make a difference, believe me.

NE was a particularly nice specimen of work. The map of Africa had been cut out in wood with a colour edging burned on. Then, covering the lower portion was the figure of a native, complete with shield and feathered headdress. A springbok is also leaping across the Gold Coast in realistic fashion, and just below, where the coast conveniently juts out, a calendar hangs. Altogether a pleasing piece of work which I was delighted to receive. I mention it in detail, too, because the idea may appeal to other readers, for their own particular country.

THERE were not so many entries in the Overseas Photographic Competition last year as I had anticipated. The judging was completed immediately and prizes have been awarded to Wai Yong Ngee of Kuala Lumpur, F.M.S. (1st Prize) George W. Potter of Toronto, Canada. The holiday spirit was not really well done in any of the prints, and a keener interest in our Photographic articles would help considerably.

READERS and workers in and around Wakefield will be

glad to hear of a Fretwork Section being held in connection with the Better Britain Brigade movement. Any boys or young men will be welcome and they will receive able tuition and attention under Capt. W. Hutchinson of the Church Army. The evenings commence on Tuesday, Feb. 1st, and I hope as many as can, will get along to give it a good send-off. It is an excellent opportunity of having some enjoyable and congenial evenings together.

CAME across the following paragraph the other day when looking through a copy of Hobbies of 1908. It was on the "Cycling Notes" page and ran "Two brakes should always be used on a free wheel machine. The neglect of this precaution resulted in a bad accident near Sheffield recently, a rider, whose only brake had failed, losing control of his machine in descending a hill and knocking down a pedestrian." Sounds quaint, doesn't it? But you must remember free-wheel cycles were a novelty then, and were certainly not in everyday use as now.

A LTHOUGH some of the queries sent in are sometimes altogether outside the scope of Hobbies, my staff and I always endeavour to give satisfactory answers. Who makes a hobby of shaving, for instance? Because I was asked the other day, how long a certain razor would last, if there was any further expense attached to it, and when parts would wear out where others could be obtained. By the same post came a query about a German developing tank seldom used in this country, a request for plans for a replica of a windmill to erect in a garden to ornament a rockery, how to utilize a strip of wording in a moving electric window sign, the arms of the city of Venice in the 16th century, and a note from

a fellow who wanted to know the publishers of the National Anthems for about a dozen different countries suitable for a B flat clarionet. They were, of course, in addition to the usual ones on woodworking, fretwork, hobbies clubs and so on. How many of you would like to have the grey hairs of an Editor?

THERE were such a large number of entries in our Christmas Number Competitions that it is really impossible to have the result available for this issue. The Editor



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# A Home-made MAGIC LANTERN

ESPITE the rivalry of the cinema, the magic lantern, or to give it its proper name optical lantern-is still an entertaining and instructive instrument. This article explains how to make a good one at most reasonable cost.

The question of lens is always important. For this instrument two only are needed, a condenser lens-bi-convex and 3ins. dia., and a projection lens, 13in. dia. and 4ins. focus. These can be bought for 1/6 and 2/6 respectively, and the name of a firm is obtainable from the Editor.

The slides used are of the 2ins. by 8ins. kind, a convenient half-way size between those usually issued with toy cinema-lanterns and the standard variety of the lecturer.

# Base and Supports

Fig. 1 shows a side section, and if studied carefully, with the aid of the instructions, will render the work easy. First cut the base (Fig. 2) of  $\frac{1}{2}$ in. thick wood, and saw out the mortise slots. The supports A and B are cut from one piece of 1/4 in. wood to the dimensions shown in Fig. 3. Cut a plain rectangle first, allowing 1/2 in. extra top and bottom for the tenons. These will, of course, be cut to suit the mortises. Draw a line across and strike the semi-circles. Saw across the centre line and glue both into the base where shown.

# Lamp House

For the lamp house, get a two pound Lyle's golden syrup tin and cut to a length of 3 ins. To avoid distortion it is wise to cut with a three cornered file, it takes longer but doesn't twist the tin out of shape.

At the bottom punch three inlet holes, say 4in. dia., repeat at the top but closer together. A

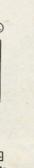


Fig. 1-A side section with lettered parts

Inlet holes

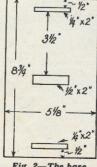
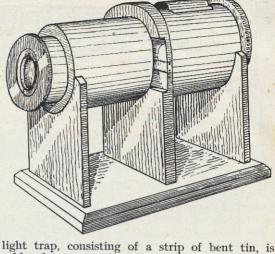


Fig. 2-The base

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soldered to cover the holes.

From  $\frac{1}{4}$ in. wood cut disc A,  $3\frac{5}{8}$ in. dia. to fit in the tin, and D, Jin. larger all round. Glue these together. Cut a second disc to fit in the tin, as at E, and in the centre of this saw out a 3in. dia. circle.

Now from 1/4 in. wood saw out centre pieces F and G, to size as given in Fig. 4. Dealing with F first, at centre shown cut out a circle 23ins. dia. and glue ring E to F where indicated by dotted lines. Cut G, centre as for F, and describe a circle 34ins. dia. Don't saw this out, instead saw the wood across at lines N-O and glue both top and bottom pieces to F, leaving a space between of 2ins. full for the lantern slides to enter.

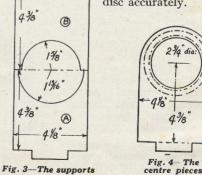
# Lens Tube

Two pieces of thin springy brass or tinplate in. by 14ins., should be cut and bent as seen in Fig. 5. These are screwed where shown by dotted lines, also in Fig. 5. They are to keep the lantern slide lightly pressed against disc H.

For the outer lens tube, get a canned peas tin of 34in. dia. and file off the ends, leaving a tube 3½ins. long. From ¼in. wood cut disc H, 3¼in. dia. to fit inside and in the centre of the disc cut a square, then glue the disc to G, as seen shaded in Fig. 5.

The circle already described on G before it

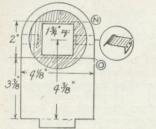
was sawn across will help to centre the disc accurately. (B)



Drop the condenser lens in mount E and fix with four small tinplate clips round the sides, as in inset Fig. 1. The centre pieces are now glued in the base.

Press lamp house over disc E and screw with three ‡in, screws. Do this carefully to avoid splitting the wood. To fix the other end of the lamp house to support A, just drive a couple of fine fretwork nails in from the inside.

Ring J is cut from  $\frac{1}{2}$ in. thick wood to fit in the lens tube. The centre hole is  $2\frac{1}{2}$ ins. dia. This



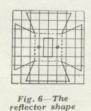


Fig. 5-The slide holder

is lined with a strip of velvet ribbon, glued round so that the inner lens tube can slide in and out easily, but without wobble.

Fix this ring in with two screws at the upper portion. Press lens tube on to H and there screw. A couple of fine fretwork nails are driven through the lower part of J, right through tin and into support B. This is done before the velvet is glued round.

# Lens Tubes

For the inner lens tube, cut a ¼-lb. Bournville Cocoa tin to a length of 3ins. Cut a disc of ¼in. wood to fit in, and in the centre of this cut a 1¾in. dia. hole to admit the projection lens.

An outer ring, L, outside diameter 3½ ins. and inside 1¼ ins. is then cut and K glued to it. Bevel the opening in L and fit the lens in, either with a narrow strip of cardboard glued at the back of the lens or tiny tinplate clips. Fit the lens mount in tube with small fretwork nails.

All interior parts, except the lamp house, should be coated dead black. A black stain will do for the woodwork; for the metal a useful black can be made by working up a little ivory black in some varnish.

# Lighting Apparatus

The exterior parts (metal) could be black japanned and the woodwork varnished. The interior blacking will most conveniently be done as the work of construction proceeds. Now for lighting

In the absence of house current, or despite this if the lantern is intended for young children to operate themselves, an 8-volt cycle lamp bulb may be used.

This is mounted on a 2in. sq. of wood M, having

# WOOD REQUIRED

# Mahogany or other choice

in. thick, one piece 5½ins. by 12ins. in. thick, three pieces 4½ins. by 14½ins. jin. dowel rod, 3ins. Erinoid knob No. 26. glued to it for a handle a 3in. length of dowel rod, as shown. Drill a hole for this rod through discs D-C, also a second and smaller hole below it for the flex.

### The Reflector

If a small reflector can be obtained, all the better, otherwise cut one to the pattern given in Fig. 6, which is drawn over  $\frac{1}{2}$  in squares, and bent to shape.

The rectangular hole in the centre should be large enough to clear the lamp holder, then the reflector can be fixed with a screw each side to M. The flex connection is drawn through and there run to the batteries.

Allow several inches of spare flex, including a few inches inside the lamp house, to allow of adjustment.

A switch is certainly desirable, it saves the current and this is an important matter when the electrical supply comes from dry batteries.

A simple switch can be bought for a few pence. and is scarcely worth the trouble of making. It can be mounted on support A as it is, or, what looks neater, the metal parts can be removed from their wooden foundation and fixed to A. Connect as in Fig. 7, cutting one of the flexible leads and fixing this to switch handle and stud respectively.

The batteries, if of the pocket kind, can be accommodated below the lamp house. Fit brass





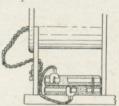


Fig. 8-Leads to batteries

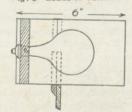


Fig. 9-The lamp fixed

terminal ends to the flex and connect to batteries as in Fig. 8, joining the remaining terminals of the batteries with a piece of copper wire.

Doing the latter job, remember to join one short and one long terminal together to get the output of 9-volts.

If it is desired to use the house supply, then the lamp house should be extended to say 6ins. long, by cutting a second tin and joining the two together. In place of discs D-C, cut one of ½in. thick wood to slide inside the lamp house. To this is fixed a 6o-watt projection lamp, as in Fig. 9.

Using the lantern, place it as far from the screen as possible, switch on and slide focussing tube until the picture is clear. Then adjust the lamp rod to and fro until the light is strongest.



# A Happy New Year

THIS year of 1938 marks my 25th year of active Scouting and during this long period I have seen Scouting grow from a comparatively small British movement to the worldwide organisation it is today, consisting of about three million Scouts and a million and a half Guides.

From a few happy-go-lucky troops we have now the vast organised movement of today, embracing every class, nation and creed. Some older Scouts are apt to consider that the movement is becoming over-organised, but a huge body of boys such as the Scouts must be so governed for its very existence. It is the natural outcome of the times and in this new year every member must look upon himself as a cog in this great machine ready to do his part for the furtherance of the ultimate ideals of the whole.

A happy new year to all Scout readers is my sincere wish, and with it the hope that they may reap the reward, as I have, of many years of pleasant memories working for the Scouts.

# Brr !--ICE

WE must expect ice and snow at this time of the year and all the pleasures attending them. The snow makes a fine tracking medium for an afternoon's nature study, while most boys will enjoy sliding or skating on the ice.

Ice should be at least 2ins, thick to bear you safely and many accidents are caused through not heeding this advice. Should you fall in however, it is as well to know what to do.

Catch the edge of the ice in front of you as you go through. Carefully break a piece and push it under the ice in front of you and so double the thickness. Continue to do this in order that the ice will bear you and then carefully climb out and wriggle on your stomach away from the dangerous patch until you can stand up with safety and get home to a hot drink and dry clothes as soon as possible.

# What to Look For

A COLD and rather uninteresting month this. Rivers and ponds may freeze over and in consequence food and drink for animals and birds will be scarce. So they will gratefully devour any table tit-bits usually consigned to the refuse bin so see that our animal friends do not starve or die of thirst.

Those of you who are keen on tracking will love January, especially if we get a good fall of snow. That is a ready made tracking bed for all to go and read.

Country folks expect to hear the mating bark of the foxes and with luck will see some of them running silently and swiftly through the woods. Farmer friends will be busy protecting the first lambs of the season from the cold, the lambing yards will be all snug and warm to receive their treasured inmates.

Towards the end of the month a few of the first spring flowers will make their appearance, warning us that nature is about to awake from her long winter sleep.

# Boxing

In a small gymnasium I used to visit there was a figure of a man cut out roughly in sacking and filled with straw. We found it very useful to practice with and much cheaper than buying a punch ball. The figure was suspended just off the floor and about the height of a normal boy.

It made the routine of practice boxing much more interesting and it was considered good fun to have a round with "Archie" as he was called.

The idea for amateurs to grasp is to make a hit from as safe a distance as possible, by bringing forward the left leg, and to spring back immediately the hit is registered. The left arm should be out straight, so the whole weight of the body is behind the blow.

Counter blows are well worth practising. They mean that as your opponent is about to strike you, a quick blow may be got in with either the left or the right hand before he has time to deliver his blow. This is called left or right handed counter. (To be Continued)

# Competition

ARE you good at writing telegrams in order to convey a message with the least amount of cost? Here is a test for you which will enable you to win a handsome prize.

Make up a sensible telegram using the initial letters of the words "Hobbies Weekly" and send your effort to Scout Competition, Hobbies Weekly, Dereham, Norfolk, by January 8th, 1938.

Example:—Hobbies Ordered By Bobby In
Exactly Same Way. Ernie Expected Keiths Lathe Yesterday.

Now have a try and send in a really good

Now have a try and send in a really good telegram.

The Skipper

# A NOVEL FOOTBALL PUZZLE IN WOOD

THIS novel and original "Footballer" game is something really different from those you have played before. Moreover its inexpensive to construct.

Fig. 1 gives a player divided into six sections. Seven each of these pieces are cut from 3/16in. plywood, keeping the grain lengthwise. Accuracy is important as the corresponding pieces should be as identical as humanly possible. As to size, the complete figure is 6ins. high, the network in the diagram being of rin. squares.

Enamel the hair, stocking tops, and boots, on six each of the heads and legs, and also the features on five of the faces, in black. The shorts are painted white as shown. With six different colours, enamel the shaded portions, so that you have a complete player of six pieces in each hue. The seventh set is left in its natural state.

# A Cover Wall

To ensure participants in the game being unable to see each other's pieces, four frames, with walls, must be built. From a piece of  $\frac{1}{8}$  in. fretwood, 8 ins. by 5 ins. cut out the outline of the figure as shown in Fig. 2 and glue this onto 3/16 in. plywood.

The walls are 2ins. high; the sides tapering 3ins.

from the front to half this height. Of \$\frac{1}{4}\$in. material the side walls are 8ins. long, the back \$4\frac{1}{2}\$ins. These are glued into place and screwed from the bottom.

The game is for three or four players, who, after deciding who shall start, play in turn in a clockwise direction. The pieces are turned face-downwards and shuffled, whence each player takes six pieces to form the complete figure. Incidentally do not play on a hard surface or the enamel will scratch.

### Object of Game

The object of the game is to attain one of the scoring combinations set out below. Each player in his turn takes any one of the spare pieces, and, should he prefer it to the corresponding part in his frame, may exchange by turning his own piece face downwards with the rest.

A score being obtained, the player shows his combination, the points are added to his total, the pieces shuffled with the spares, and a new set taken.

Should this too score, or should any player pick up a complete scoring combination at the start (though here he must wait for his turn coming round), the pieces are again shuffled until

a non-scorer is selected. The "turn" then immediately rotates.

# Method of Scoring

The winning total is 400 points, the scoring combinations being as follows:—

(a) All six pieces being of different colours, 3 points are scored.

(b) Any three pieces being coloured alike, the other three similarly of another colour, the score is 6 points.

(c) Any three pieces being red, the remainder alike but another colour, 12 points are scored.

(d) Both arms being of one colour, the stockings another, the head and body alike of a third, 20 points are scored.

(e) Any five of the natural pieces score 35 points.

(f) The six natural pieces count 70 points.
(g) The arms and head being one colour, the other three pieces another, 120 points are scored.

(h) The arms and head being red, the other three pieces another colour, 240 points are scored.

(i) A complete player in any one colour wins the game outright.

In addition 5 points are scored for picking up the head on which the hair is painted but void of



Fig. 1-The playing figure

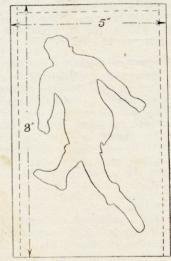


Fig. 2—The outer frame

the other features, whether chosen by itself or in a scoring combination, at the start or when exchanging.

Similarly 3 points are scored for the "natural" head, but these special points can only be counted once between shuffles, i.e. having been scored they do not count again until someone has made a score and shuffled the pieces.



EFORE contemplating the construction of this novel little affair, we would advise workers to get out a rule and note the dimensions given in the elevations at Figs. 1 and 3-or better still, draw both the desk and chair actual size on a piece of plywood or back of an old sheet of wallpaper. This will give you a good idea of the proportions and let you see immediately whether it would suit the child for whom it is intended to be made.

We mention this because some toddlers are quite tall for their ages, while in other cases, it is just the reverse. Take the average 11 or 2-year old kiddie, the set would suit nicely and give a maximum of comfort.

# A Convenient Height

As a guide, the height of the chair seat should be on a level with the knee joint or even 3ins. lower would not make much difference.

Do not forget, too, that something should be allowed for a tiny circular cushion. This can be either stuffed or made up from several circular layers of velveteen or similar woolly material, the circumference edges being scalloped or serrated, then the lot affixed in the centre with a fancy button.

#### The Desk

The making of the desk is a comparatively simple task. It is constructed throughout from  $\frac{1}{2}$ in. deal or spruce, that is,  $\frac{3}{4}$ in. boards planed.

MATERIAL LIST	
2 gables. 1 partition. 1 top piece. 4 shelves. 2 foot rails. 2 cross rails. 2 plywood legs. 1 seat piece. 1 swivel disc. 1 back piece.	19 ins. by 9ins. by in. thick. 19 ins. by 9ins. by in. thick. 21 ins. by 9ins. by in. thick. 8ins. by 9ins. by in. thick. 8ins. by 3 ins. by in. thick. 12ins. by 1in. by in. thick. 12ins. by 3 ins. by in. thick. 10ins. by 12ins. by in. thick. 10ins. by 10ins. by in. thick. 10ins. by 10ins. by in. thick. 17ins. by 7ins. by in. thick. 17ins. by 5 ins. by 3 in. thick.

The front and back are made identical in view of left and right-handed children, and moreover, for cheapness, convenience and general appearance.

SEAT

Commence by cutting out (with panel saw and keyhole saw) two gables and a central partition as in Fig. 1, remembering to reduce the length in. to allow for the top board.

With pencil and set-square, mark guide lines across one gable and the partition as indicated by the end elevation. Four shelves 8ins, by oins, by in, are first nailed to one board and then to the other. Use 12 in. oval nails, and drive them in slightly dovetail fashion, then punch.

A top board 21½ins. long is attached even with the ends, then the other gable added. Cross or foot rails (12ins. by 1in. by 1/2in.) are nailed flush between as shown at both sides of the carcase. The knee-hole crossrail and feet detailed are cut out to shape, fitted, then nailed to show an 1 in. break.

As all children love realism in their toys, you could hinge and knob panels of 1in. stuff to the open shelves to give the appearance of drawers. This, of course, must necessarily be done on both sides; a further alternative is to make double-faced drawers.

# The Swivel Chair

In order to ensure strength and durability, the dainty little swivel chair is made from in. plywood. Strike out the shape to the sizes given at Fig. 2 with compasses and set-square, then cut out with a scroll or keyhole saw.

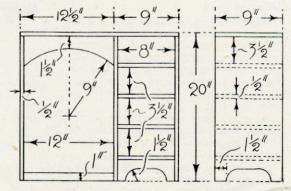


Fig. 1-Front and side views with dimensions

In the centre, make 1 in. wide half-checks, these being made in opposite to each other so they fit together neatly. These half-checks, as you are probably aware, are first "kerfed" with a tenon saw and the waste removed with a suitable wood chisel or drilled out with a 1in. centre bit.

When glued together, even the top with a block plane. The swivel disc (a piece of ½in. plywood 7ins. in diam.) is then screwed evenly on top with

four iin. by 6 flat-head iron screws.

As the seat must revolve freely on the swivel disc, its surface could be greased with candle tallow or you could adopt ball-bearings. This is

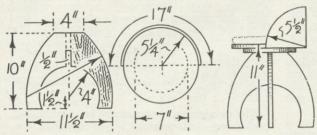


Fig. 2-Details of seat construction

Fig. 3-Side view of seat

not so complex as it seens. It merely consists of drilling a series of holes ( $\frac{1}{4}$ in. in diameter by  $\frac{1}{8}$ in. deep) around a 3in. radius and tapping in 1/4in. diam. steel balls. As they project \( \frac{1}{8} \text{in.} \), the seat is thus not in direct contact as in the former case, and consequently, glides around infinitely easier.

You all know the old rule of how the radius of a circle divides its radii or circumference line into six equal points. Therefore, half a dozen balls would suffice, same being obtainable from any bicycle store at 2d. per dozen.

The seat piece is detailed at Fig. 2. Around this is bent a piece of short-grained plywood measuring 17ins. long by 5½ins. wide by 3/16in. thick. Shape the ends as in the elevation, then nail with §in. roundhead stair rod fitting nails or screw with roundhead screws to the seat circumference edge

flush with the underside.

The rest of the seat edging could be rounded over with a rasp and glasspapered. Drill a hole in the seat centre to suit a 2in. by 8 roundhead screw, this is the pivot. When screwing in place, base it with a metal washer.

If you resort to a flathead screw, do not countersink for same, but use a metal cup. Further strength can be given to the legs by gluing blocking fillet to the four corners.

Both articles are now ready for the finish. You may enamel or paint them, of course, but for preference, we would suggest staining and polishing them dark walnut or mahogany.

# A Perpetual Calendar Stand

HE Calendar Stand illustrated here is another useful little ornament which can be used on any desk or sideboard as a helpful reminder of the date. It is made from half a dozen small pieces of fretwood, and as the patterns are simple, even the beginner can make them up in time tor the new year.

If you have overlooked anybody who should have had a gift at Christmas, now is the time to begin and complete this little calendar for them for 1938!

# Useful for Years

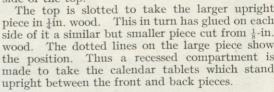
It will, of course, be useful for many years beyond just 1938 because the tablets are interchangeable, and represent any date whatever particular day it happens to fall upon. This complete calendar tablet is obtainable from Hobbies (No. 6161) and costs only  $10\frac{1}{2}$  post free. It is stood in a couple of slots in the top of the calendar stand itself.

First of all paste down the patterns on the wood the proper thickness, then cut out the different parts. The pedestal portion is built of the four sloping sides fixed between a top and base. Two narrow ends are cut and fitted between the long sides. Glue the four together, and it will then be noted the edges are not flat.

To get them so, rub the whole framework carefully in a circular

motion on a piece of coarse glasspaper until the edge of the whole of the four pieces is level and will settle down when glued to the base and the underside of the top.

The top is slotted to take the larger upright piece in 1/4 in. wood. This in turn has glued on each side of it a similar but smaller piece cut from 1/8-in. wood. The dotted lines on the large piece show the position. Thus a recessed compartment is made to take the calendar tablets which stand



Finishing Touches A good plan is to back up the fretted portions with fancy paper or leatherette, but this must be done before the whole thing is glued to the base.

The completed article can be stained, or if cut from fancy fretwood, can be left in its natural state. If plywood is used, the parts must be painted or stained very dark so that the actual edges of the ply cannot be seen.



# OUR MONTHLY CALENDAR PANEL

HIS is not the first panel for the year, but rather the last of a series which have been published during the past 12 months. In the first issue of Hobbies Weekly during each of the preceding 11 months, we have shown a topical calendar panel of the same size and style as that illustrated below.

Each month we have thus provided the opportunity for making quite a striking and very practical piece of work with the fretsaw.

The illustration herewith shows the finished result which can be quite easily undertaken even by the beginner. The large backboard is provided either the shape shown or one the other way round where the calendar date pad is put by the side of the actual feature.

This backboard can be of any fancy fretwood a suitable size to take the two other portions required. The date pad itself is provided by Hobbies for 2d. and has their reference No.

The monthly sheet for January is taken off and pasted on the backboard, then underneath it or beside it if you prefer, is fixed the "January" panel cut from thin plywood or fretwood, or even from some fancy composition like ivorine or xylonite.

Paste the pattern down to the thin wood,

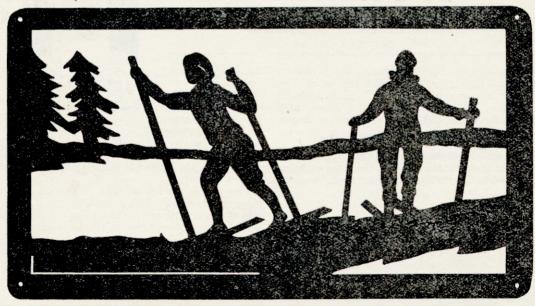
then add another piece behind itabout in. thick to stiffen it up during the cutting process. Cut out with a fine fretsaw and afterwards clean away the paper remains and give a light rubbing at the back also.



The wooden panel should not be glued to the backboard, but screwed down so that the succeeding months can replace it as required.

The printed word "January" is pasted on a similar piece of wood cut to the outline, then glued (without the paper being rubbed off) to the backboard.

Paint the edges of the wood jet black to make it stand up in stronger reliet. A hole at the top provides for hanging, or two small ones can be bored, with a piece of fancy cord or ribbon forming a loop between them.



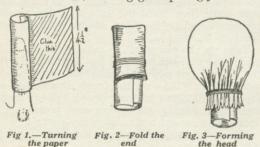
E now come to the making of the actual Puppets, which, if carried out according to the following instructions, will be found to consist mainly of everyday scrap materials. The head being the main part of the character will be discussed in this article. Later on when you come to use the puppets you will find that the head is controlled by the fore-finger.

A very light head is therefore a distinct advantage unless you are prepared to put up with an aching finger. The lightness of the head is assured by having a 'framework' of paper, the procedure

being as given below.

Take a piece of stiff paper about  $4\frac{1}{2}$  ins. by  $7\frac{1}{2}$  ins. and wind this once round the forefinger of the left hand as in Fig. 1. Glue the remaining part of the paper and finish off the wrapping. over the top quarter and tie down as in Fig. 2, giving the string a thin coating of glue for security.

This will be the neck and support for the head. Screw up tightly a piece of strong paper until you have a close ball, dabbing glue sparingly into the



folds. After selecting the deepest fold in this ball push in the closed end of the neck dabbed with glue.

Cover this with a piece of strong paper, glued on the inside, tying down and trimming off as in Fig. 3. Leave to set thoroughly before proceeding.

Now comes the modelling of the face which can be done in any modelling medium. Plasticine being easily obtainable from the sixpenny stores will be considered here. Work the plasticine into the form of a thin bowl and press round the head in the most convenient position.

# Modelling the Features

the paper

This will be the face and should be modelled into the features, making certain features prominent according to taste. Actually, very often the most engaging and amusing effects can be obtained quite by accident. For the eyes, merely leave a hollow, but make sure to emphasise the eyebrows.

Having satisfied yourself with regard to the features, cover the face with a coat of flour-paste or Gloy, and dab on pieces of crêpe or tissue paper about the size of a shilling. Work the paper well into the form of the features and continue pasting on the pieces of paper until you have about five or six layers. Allow this to dry thoroughly and then you may begin the colouring.

Ordinary water colours are quite effective but better effects are obtained by the use of poster paints or showcard colours which can be purchased quite cheaply. Really splendid effects can be produced by using the Crusoe art enamels (Hobbies

# MAKING **GLOVE PUPPETS**

1938 Handbook, page 176) for the colouring of the face. These possess the great advantage of being intermixable, giving a wide variety of colour

Be sure to leave the eve sockets tinted with grey in order to show up the eyes. The eyes may be painted in with Chinese White and finished off according to taste, but do not overlook the fact that two large white porcelain-headed pins, on insertion, provide most realistic eyeballs.

#### Eves and Ears

Shoe buttons, white preferably to save painting them, when glued into the sockets give the foundations of the eyeballs. A thin coat of good clear varnish applied to the face when the colouring is dry gives a pleasing and lasting effect. Eyebrows, moustaches, etc., are made from short pieces of black wool glued into position.

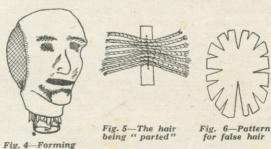


Fig. 4-Forming the face features

Oval pieces of felt will serve for ears in the case of a hatless male character. The ears may be as intricate as desired, although the simpler type made from thick felt are wonderfully realistic from the audience.

With regard to the hair, if your character is to wear a hat, do not fix any hair until you have glued the hat into position.

Then for any parts of hair which will show, you can use tufts of cotton wool, shredded black or brown knitting wool, etc., according to the 'age' of the character. When the character is to be without a hat, the hair may be made and fixed in a variety of ways. Thick knitting wool sewn on to a strip of cloth gives a very good effect, the shredding and trimming of the hair being done after the strip has been glued on to the head. Fig. 5 gives the idea of this, the sewing, if done in white thread serving as a parting.

# Hair and Fur

Astrakhan is very useful for 'nigger's 'hair and odd bits of fur or fur-cloth are very good for some effects. In the case of fur, astrakhan, etc., the pattern for cutting is given in Fig. 6, obtaining the size by fitting on a paper pattern first.

The fur is cut to this paper pattern, the head given a coat of glue and the fur carefully moulded into position and allowed to set firmly.

In the making of hats, glue the crown in position

before fixing the rim. For a bowler, and other round-topped hats, one half of an old rubber ball provides a splendid solution to the difficulty in making the dome. The rim is easily made from any odd scraps of felt, thick cardboard, etc.

#### Animals

Do not overlook the possibilities with animal heads. These may be made using a similar 'framework' as for the human heads, making the inside ball of paper somewhat more pointed on one side. A little more care is needed in covering this paper ball with the strong paper, but presents no real difficulty.

The head is now complete and ready for the fixing of the dress, instructions for which will be given in the next article. In the meantime it is a good plan to put on one side any odd lengths of material you may come across.

Here are also some suggestions for heads of

typical characters.-

Old man, old woman, young man or boy, young woman or girl, policeman, magician, schoolmaster, dog, cat, rabbit or monkey. National figures, e.g. Chinaman, African, Dutchman, etc.

(To be Continued)

# SOME HELPFUL HINTS

# Renovating Lacquered Brass

HERE is a simple method of renovating lacquered brass. First wire round the article where a grip can be got with copper wires, or, failing this, with string. Then put the pieces in a hot solution of caustic potash, ½lb. to I gal. of water. This is to remove the old lacquer.

As soon as this is dissolved off (and it may be necessary to use a soft brush to assist this operation), see that the potash solution is drained out of all the hollow parts, and rinse in clean water. In doing this be careful not to knock the parts together, for fear of scratching, as it is possible to save the high polish, to replace which would be a difficult job.

After rinsing, see if any part of the brasswork is discoloured. If so, dip in a solution of cyanide of potassium (4 oz. to r gal. of water), which will soon restore the colour. Now rinse again in clean water and dry out in sawdust.

When quite dry (and it may be necessary to put some parts on a clean stove to assist this process), see what parts require repolishing. If the polish is good generally, as it probably will be, the small dull parts can be rubbed up with metal polish.

If a polish containing grease is used, it must be well cleaned off. If may be necessary to use methylated spirit to do this. Having procured ½ pt. of French gold lacquer, or one of a colour approximate to this, put some in a basin and let the brush soak a little. On the grill of a gas cooker put a piece of clean sheet-iron free from grease, and light the gas. Place the largest

portions of the brasswork on it to get hot, and then while they are doing so, put on the smaller pieces. Regulate the heat so that nothing gets too hot.

Take up the pieces with a pair of pincers when ready and this will be when too hot to hold with the fingers, but not sufficiently hot to make the lacquer hiss. Take up the brush, squeeze off all superfluous lacquer against the sides of the basin, and apply quickly, going over each portion only once, being careful not to miss any part.

When the lacquered pieces are cold they are ready for fixing.

# Re-Covering a Bagatelle Table

If you have a bagatelle table which needs re-covering here is the way to do it. First remove the side slips and take off the old cloth, thoroughly clean off the old glue or anything that may cause the surface to be uneven, and remove the cups and clean round the sinkings. Lay the new cloth over the bed of the table, stretch it moderately tight, and cut to the shape required.

Next make a pot of very hot French or Russian glue, and brush an even coat over the whole surface if the table is small; if the table is large a part must be done first.

The cloth is then laid on and brushed flat with a stiff clothes brush, working from the centre and removing all puckers.

With a sharp pocket-knife cut away the cloth over the cup sinkings, leaving in. inside the depression for the cups. Press the cups into position level with the surface of the cloth.



# FLASHLIGHT

THERE must be many readers of Hobbies Weekly who, having followed the articles which have already appeared on Photography are keen on the hobby and are anxious to know how to employ their cameras during the winter months when it is not always possible to get out of doors or perhaps the weather is such as to make outdoor exposures impossible.

To such readers we want to introduce an alternative which we are certain they will find is

full of interest and of opportunities.

# A Simple Process

Many amateurs have refrained from doing flashlight photography, thinking that it is a dangerous proceeding and full of risks. Such thoughts, however, can be dispelled for, providing ordinary care is taken when making the exposures, there is no more danger than there is in letting off fireworks and possibly not so much, to your friends.

There have, of course, been venturesome amateurs who have been tempted to make their own flashpowder and have had some very painful experiences. If there are those amongst our readers who feel they would like to try their hand at making it, we would most strongly urge them to give up the desire, for there is no doubt it is a process entailing much more risk than one imagines.

Further the manufactured article which can be bought is of such excellent quality and is so reliable that it is more economical to purchase than to make.

#### Powder or Bulbs

Nowadays flashlight can be done in two ways, by flashpowder and by flashbulbs, but while it is right to give the latter the benefit of being cleaner yet it is considerably more expensive. Each exposure has the cost of at least one bulb (approximately 8d. to 1/- each) and the necessity of an electrical outfit. Whereas one packet of Johnson's Flashpowder (costing 1/-) will provide sufficient for 8 or 10 exposures and no special apparatus or lamp is required, except an old tin lid.

#### What to Take

Let us first consider what can be taken by the aid of flashpowder so we may see whether we shall be interested. Try to think of the many times you have expressed the wish that you could get a permanent record of something that has happened in your home. A meeting of some friends, a great event in the family circle, the antics of baby or its first steps, the many curious actions of your dog or cat, the model boat or piece of fretwork of which you are justly proud because it is so well made; a group of your friends at, perhaps, amateur theatricals or dressed for a fancy dress party, etc.,

etc. We could go on naming one subject after another till you would get tired of reading them but there is no doubt the list is very great. As you get interested and experienced, the opportunities increase, you realise that there are many subjects which you never thought you could use your camera on and you will find that you need never have a slack evening.

# Exposure

The question of exposure need not bother you, for if you purchase that referred to you will find a small direction leaflet with a series of tables on the back of it showing the quantity of powder required for single portraits or groups and subjects from a distance of 5ft. up to 3oft. from the camera. The films are also divided into three groups according to their speed and, further, the stops of the lens from F4.5 to F11, are also taken into account.

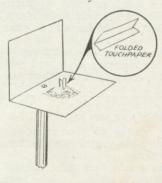
#### Procedure

Flashpowder is a chemical mixture and as such it must not be exposed to the air, for it has a very great tendency to collect moisture and if damp, refuse to fire.

Do not, therefore, open the tubes of powder, (there are two of them), until you are actually ready to use it. Then mix the two thoroughly, making quite certain that there are no small lumps of the white powder.

The best way to do the mixing is to pour the

white from the small tube into the larger Re-cork this and shake it well for a few seconds—the more it is mixed the better it will fire. Neither of the powders, however, will fire until combined with the other. If you are not going to use all the contents during one evening, be sure to see that the remainder is well corked and stored in



How the powder is laid out, with detail of touchpaper

a very dry place.

Included in the packet is a small bag containing several pieces of touchpaper which you will use for igniting the powder. There is also a small scoop for measuring out 10 grains, which happens to be the amount required for the average type of film and for a camera with a lens working at F6.8.

We have already said that no special apparatus

is required. The author has made many hundreds of exposures with simply the addition of an old tin lid bent at right angles. The powder is placed in a heap on the base of this and the upright section serves as a reflector for the light and as a protection from any sparks which might occur. A nail or screw is driven through the base into a piece of wood which forms a convenient handle for raising the contrivance so that the flash is well over the camera.

# Preparation

We will assume that you have purchased a packet of Johnson's Flashpowder and have very thoroughly mixed the contents of the two tubes together as advised.

You have one of the family or a friend who is willing to have his or her photograph taken



Relation of sitter to camera and flash as mentioned herewith

indoors by flashlight and we will also assume that you have a Selochrome film in the camera.

Will you first please note the illustration given here, to show you the position of sitter, camera and flash. If you are going to make a simple portrait you will require the camera to be about 8ft. away from the face of your friend. If your camera has a distance scale, set it to 8ft. and take a rule and measure the distance—do not guess it. If your camera has no focussing scale and will only take portraits at a certain distance then you must measure that distance. Incidentally, this distance must be from the lens, not the back of

The position for the flash is immediately behind the camera and slightly to the right or left and a few inches above it. There are two reasons for this. The light from the flash must not reach the lens and secondly, the light coming from this position will break up the shadows.

# Taking Groups

When taking portraits or groups of people by the aid of flashlight, you must request them not to look at the flash. It is infinitely better for them to be looking at something, such as a book If they are too interested in, and or newspaper. are looking at what you are doing, they will be snapped just when the discharge takes place and they will have a nasty unnatural glare in their Looking like some of those awful so-called portraits which appear at times in the press where the photographer has made the flash straight into

the faces of his subjects. Always insist on the subject being interested in something other than your part of the

Now prepare the charge of powder say 10 grains if you are using a stop of F6.8 or 15 grains if at F8. Place this on the tin lid in a nice little pile, then take a slip of the touchpaper fold it lengthwise in two so as to make a groove down the centre, and

rub just a few grains of the powder into it and stick it into the pile. When you have done this see that the remainder of the powder is

corked and put away.

Everything is now ready, so ask the sitter to remain quiet, turn out the light, and open the camera shutter so that it is at time exposure. Then light the top corner of the touchpaper with a match or taper and wait for the flash.

(To be Continued)

# Football Puzzle—(Continued from page 345)

Should any player, at the start or when exchanging, pick up a complete scoring combination,

he gains an extra 50 points.

Two points must be emphasised. The natural pieces are not to count as a separate colour, and can only score in the two combinations in which they are particularly named, i.e. in E and F. The blacks and whites are totally ignored.

Further no complete group can score more than one set of points except as set out in the adden-

dum to the points list.

Therefore you should study B, C, G and H very carefully, otherwise 3 or 6 points might be added when the player is entitled to 120 or 240. The remaining combinations are distinctive.

A player is not forced to declare a scoring

position. If he wishes he may wait to convert it, if possible, to a higher score.

For example if anyone has five of the natural pieces, although he may be impatient to score his 35 points (and if just leading some 50 points from game it might be better to do so), he knows the sixth piece is of no use to anyone else, and is sure to double this score by waiting a while.

The rules no doubt seem very complicated, and, as with other new games will have to be referred

to quite a lot at first.

As usual however, the scoring combinations will. be quickly memorised, and the players enabled to settle down to really enjoy an interesting and fascinating game.





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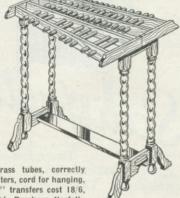
RRASS ANGLE lin. ld. ea. 2in. lid. ea. Hobbies Ltd., Dereham

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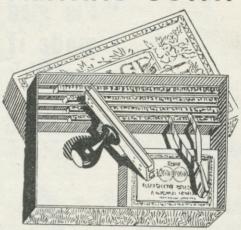
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from Hobbies De sign and materials. Stands 2ft. 9ins. Stands 2ft. bins. high when com-pleted. Played like a Xylophone. The Design (No. 183 special) costs 6d. The parcel of Oak, with four Oak legs 11/6 carriage forward.



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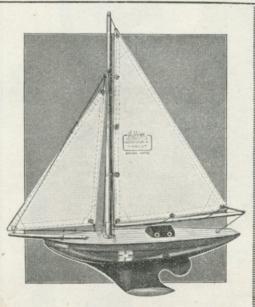
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# LARGE AND SMALL

"I think, coalman, there are several large lumps of coal in your cart which have fallen out of my sacks."

"I'll bring 'em in, mum. And there's a bit in my eye wot you can 'ave as soon as I get it out."



# MENTAL

Here is a little sum for our brainy readers. You are asked to subtract 45 from 45 so that the remainder is 45. Of course the sum is quite impossible when set down in the ordinary way, but you have the privilege of arranging the figures in any way you like, as long as they fulfil the conditions strictly.

The answer is given in Col. 3 if you cannot work it out.

# TO PASS

Inspector—" What is meant by the word 'collision'?"

Boy—" Please sir, two trains trying to pass each other on the same line."

# IT WAS HEREDITARY

Father wrote to his son's teacher asking for a school report. Back came the report. "Your son talks too much." "Ah," said father, "you ought to hear his mother."

# A "PAPER WEIGHT" TRICK

Place a ruler or similar piece of wood on a table with 3ins. projecting over the edge, then lay a single sheet of newspaper over it, so that the edge of the paper comes close to the



edge of the table, as in the sketch.

Now stand right in front of the
ruler and try to knock it off the table
by striking it a straight downward
blow with your fist. You will be
surprised how difficult it is, for the
newspaper keeps the ruler on the table.

# A CORKER

Fill a bottle with water and put a threepenny piece in the bottle. Cork it, then ask your chum to get the coin out of the bottle without taking the cork out of the bottle, and without breaking the bottle.

The whole secret is that the cork is just small enough to be pushed INTO the bottle. Squeeze it right through the neck, then pour out the water. The coin will come out with

# THE WALKING MATCH

Take two matches. Thin one down at the end, make a slot in the end of the other, and join them at rightangles as shown in the sketch. Now hang them on the blade of an ordinary table knife. Hold the knife



horizontally over a table, so that the heads of the matches just touch the smooth surface of the table.

Even though you hold the knife perfectly steady, the matches will always "walk" along towards the handle.

Why is an alligator a most deceitful animal?

Because he takes you in with open

Why ought a convict to be proud of himself?

because no man should be ashamed of his convictions.

# THE HEN-HOUSE

The new man was sent down to the little country station to fetch a hen house. When he got there, there was no one about, so he saw what he thought was wanted and took it off with him. On his way back he met the station master who asked him what he had got there. He told him, "Farmer Giles' hen house from the station." "Hen house, be hanged," said the station master, "You've taken the waiting room from the down platform."

# WHERE ELSE?

There was a little thrush in a cage in the living room.

"I don't approve of cage-birds," said the visitor. "Was he born in captivity?"

captivity?"
"Yes," replied the owner, "He was born in an egg."

\* \* \*

Why are gloves like pips?

Because they are always in pairs (pears).

What sort of robbery is not dangerous?

Why is a musical conductor the fastest man ever known?

Because he beats time.

# GONERS

People who die aren't always "off the earth." A boy once bamboozled his big brother by saying so, and when asked to prove it he calmly said he had often heard the "Dead March."

# TOO DEEP

A motorist coming to a short piece of flooded road asked a dull sort of country lad how deep the water was. Getting the reply "Oh, just about two inches" he started cheerfully



through only to run down a dip so steep that he had to climb through his sunshine roof. Remonstrating angrily with the lad for saying "about two inches," the lad replied, "Well that's all it cums up on our ducks."

# ANSWER

This is the solution to the 45 trick near top of column one.

9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2 I I 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9

864197532

You will see that the solution is quite a fair one. The top line adds up to 45 across. So does the second line and the answer, also, adds up to 45.

# READERS LISTED SNAPS



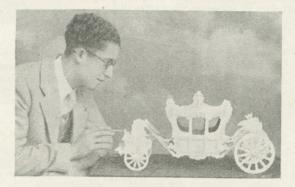
This model of a Kentish mill was made by L. G. Prebble of Newport, Isle of Wight, and was cut entirely with a Hobbies Imperial. The Case consists of 500 "bricks" of 3-ply Iin. by \$\overline{q}\$in. whilst the weather boarding took 20 sq. ft. of wood and 100ft. of stripwood. The model stands 5ft. 6ins. high and is operated either by wind or electricity. Such an uncommon piece of work is sure to derive much admiration from all who see it.



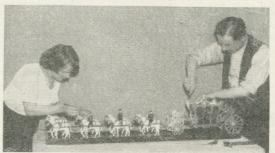
Master R. Coleman of Evesham, Worcs. is a model maker as well as a musician. The Strumulele shown was made from our instructions in Hobbies and he tells us he has also made a large amount of doll's furniture and H.M.S. Victory. Well done!



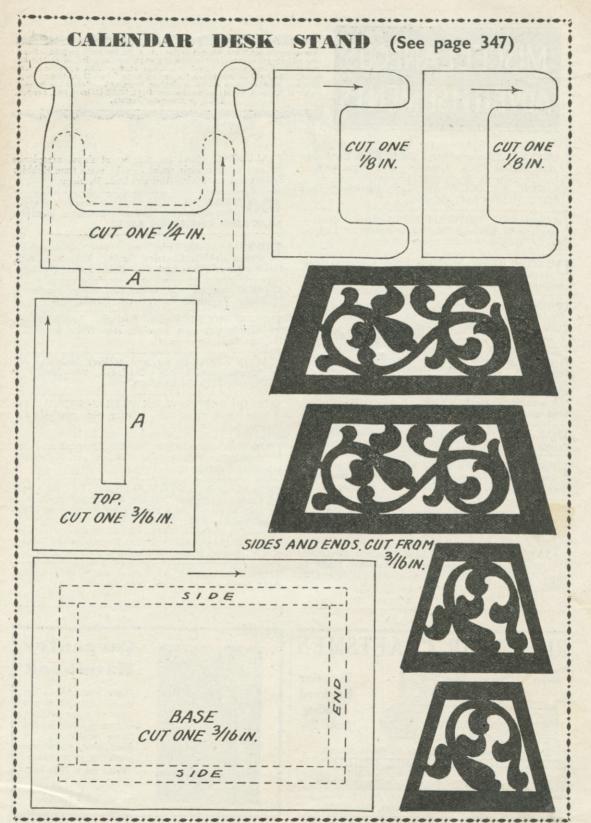
How's this for variety—all cut from our designs with the fretsaw? No wonder P. J. Gilligan of Lough Cutra Gardens, Gort, is proud of his work\_and sends us a picture. We are equally pleased to show other\_readers.



This was a real gilded coach because it was treated with gold leaf, upholstered in crimson velvet, and has painted pictures on the side panels. Naturally it won first prize in a competition and it's owner, J. Attard of Hamrun, Malta, is to be congratulated on it.



Here is another picture of the famous Coronation Coach Model, this time being built by a reader and his wife. They are Mr. and Mrs. J. Liversidge of Hemsworth, Yorkshire, who added distinctive features before it went on show. They added a glasscase over all, and made a road under the horses of glue and sand.



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The advertisements are inserted at the rate of 2d, per word prepaid. Name and address are counted, but initials or groups, such as E.P.S. or £1/11/6 are accepted as one word. Postal Order and Stamps must accompany the order. They will be inserted in the earliest issue. To sell anything except fretwork goods or those shown in Hobbies Handbook. Orders can be sent either to Hobbies Weekly, Advertisement Dept. 30/32 Ludgate Hill, London, E.C.4, or Dereham, Norfolk.

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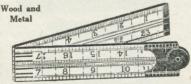
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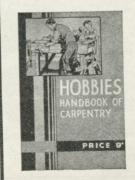


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# NOTES FOR BEGINNERS

YES, this page and the pages occasionally for a week or so to come, will be devoted to those who are just starting the hobby. Of course, this does not mean that more advanced collectors are debarred from reading; in fact quite possibly it will do them just as much good as the beginners.

First of all, what is the difference between a stamp collector

and a philatelist?

Perhaps the best answer to this may be given by telling a short story which is not connected with the hobby in any way! Some time ago the writer was staying in Manchester with a motorist who thought more of the distance he went than anything else. During this visit another friend of the motorist came in and asked the writer if he knew Ripon, and when the writer said "No," the motoring friend said "Why, I took you through there only yesterday!"

That was true enough, but the writer did not consider that he could say he knew Ripon, just on the strength of going through the place without stopping for

even a minute.

Well a stamp collector is like the motorist; he just wants to say that he has a certain stamp and that is enough. But the philatelist requires more than that; he wants to stop and study each stamp so he may know all about it. Of course a beginner cannot be a philatelist immediately—he must first get his stamp before he can study it.

Since you are reading this article you have presumably decided to start collecting—Why? There are only two reasons for collecting stamps; the first and proper reason is for enjoyment; the second is for profit.

Those who start off with the second reason as the deciding factor generally give it up fairly soon, but those who start out with the first idea occasionally continue because of the second. They have learned enough to know what they can get and get it, but the others are generally disappointed.

If you will really endeavour to enjoy your hobby and not to make

a business of it, then you have every chance of getting full benefit.

What do we need for our start? Fortunately very little, and that is one of the charms of the hobby. The cost is trifling compared with

other hobbies.

The first thing that you need is an album, which will be your chief expense. The outlay should therefore be carefully considered. If you have already got some stamps, then they will help you to decide, because if you have a lot and an excellent chance of getting many more then you must have a fairly big album, since you will not want to change from one album to another directly you start. But if you have only a few stamps and the chances of getting more depend on what you buy or what you 'swop' then you should not buy too big an album, because if you do the few stamps that you have will be lost.

What albums are, and what is the difference between each is the next question. An exercise book with the spaces ruled by yourself in pencil is the cheapest, and



many well known philatelists have started with one of these.

There are some albums offered free—provided you buy a packet of stamps. Well you really cannot expect very much for nothing can you? And more important still is the fact that probably you pay for this album by having poor stamps sent in the packet.

You must be prepared to pay something, and about 2s. 6d. is the least that you should pay. Such an album should be suitable for all the stamps you are likely to get for at least two years, unless you are extremely lucky. For this sum you will get a book ruled in squares, with the name of the country printed at the top of the page and it should be capable of holding something like 4.500 stamps.

In some cases the pages of the albums are covered with the illustrations of the stamps, these are not recommended because the illustrations get in the way of good arrangement of those stamps which you possess. Far better to have a blank page, illustrations at the top by all means, they may help you to identify stamps, but not on the page itself.

The next stage is the loose leaf album, and, as the name implies, the pages come quite away from the covers, with obvious advantages. First, extra leaves can be bought at any time, so if you tear a leaf by accident the appearance of the whole album is not spoilt. Second, you can always add a few leaves extra for those countries from which you have a large number of stampsa great advantage this. Thirdly, you can arrange your stamps far better since usually the leaves as sold with a loose leaf album are what is termed quadrille, that is, they are feintly printed with small squares, and these act as a guide for the position of the stamps. A fourth advantage is that you can interleave the stamps if you wish.

Some one may give you a very nice set of unused stamps, for example, some of the Coronation stamps. Well in such a case you want to protect them, so you place a sheet of transparent paper facing this page. Then your friends can see the stamps without handling.

The cost of such an album varies according to the size and the quality, the cheapest being about 3s. 0d. for the covers and 2s. 0d. for about 75 leaves. The number of leaves which may be put into a cover varies.

(To be Continued)



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The presentation Design Sheet is given only with current copies of Hobbies Weekly, and not with back numbers. The designs, however, can be obtained separately, from Hobbies Ltd., price 4rd., post free, or 10d. in the case of double size sheets.

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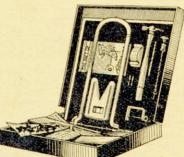
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